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THE EVENING BUN, Per Year..... 64.
THE EVENING SUN (Pereign), Per Mo. 1.4

All checks, money orders, &c., to made payable to THE SUN. Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhaitan, New York, President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman, 150 Nassau atreet; Secretary, R. H. Titherington, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fiest street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, o
Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building,
Brooklyn office, Room 23, Eagle Building,
303 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manu-riple and illustrations for publication wish have rejected articles returned they all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200. More Steam for Liberty Bonds.

The public is now pushing the Liberty Loan with more steam, but not nearly enough yet. The district of the attitude of this nation. New York must send its answer to the German drive with more than its minimum quota of \$900,000,000. The whole country must send its answer 000,000,000. New York will do none too much if it subscribes a billion and a half. The whole country will do

great mass of the people must be behind PERSHING's army, and the way for them to begin to be behind Penshing's army is to be behind this Liberty Loan. Ten million subscribers will not begin to be the number that ought to get behind the Liberty

ions more than ten millions of Ameri-

The Delegates From France.

Two score and ten Americans and a delegates from the army that is de quantity. fending us against autocracy and barmon cause, blood brothers from the must be worthy of their deserts.

They bring to us word that their comrades are doing the heroic duty confidently and skilfully, and that not ask us to do as much as they are sacrifices they are ready to make, They recognize the limitations of our situation, and the bounds that are set on our possible efforts. But they call on us to do all that we can within those limitations and bounds to hold up the hands of men who are doing more, to support them vigorously in their task and to demean

These men are entitled to the honors that have already been bestowed the cheers, the tears of the throngs nere words can convey. They should site the British lines, with their stubtake back with them to France, the born, incessant, merciless rain of shot country that is to-day the motherland of every freeman, the assurance that the civilians of this nation. whatever call may be made on them. will not be less diligent or less de 13 voted in their labors for justice and

Labor's Message to the World.

entered the war the message of American solidarity and determination car- four, this would account for not much ried to the British people by the more than 150,000 losses by the Britdelegation of labor leaders from this lish and the French during the presbeen a valuable stimulant to British ent drive. opinion. Delivered at the moment when the most tremendous battle of a conflict of tremendous battles is the progress, it acquires a double significance and a doubled value.

The pledge uttered by President Wilson of the Pattern Makers League of North America is worth reading twice. He said:

"The American labor movement, is whose behalf my colleagues and myself have been authorized to speak, declare most emphatically that they will not agree to a peace conference with the of the German losses have been lower enemies of civilization, irrespective of what cloak they wear, until Prussian run as high as 600,000. mit tarism has withdrawn within its own mans have, through proper representathey recognize the right of peoples and

selves what shall be their standard." Such words spoken when all was

going well with the nations fighting Germany would have fulfilled a useful purpose. They would have recorded the firm belief of the labor movement in this country in the necessity for the sacrifices its members, in common with all other citizens, must make to attain victory. But under the cirrumstances that now exist, with Lon don discussing seriously the possibility of German occupation of the Channel ports, with the British armies admittedly hard pressed, and the immediate military outlook more de pressing than it has been since the late summer of 1914, this firm declaration of unalterable design takes on a special and inspiring significance.

If anywhere there has existed a suspicion that the American people entered the war lightheartedly, misconceiving the demands its prosecution would make on them, or in the triumph for the cause they espoused; if in any quarter the thought has been harbored that reverses on the field would sap their determination or cause them to regret their act: if the sincerity and earnestness of their intention to fight to the final vindication of democracy in the struggle with autocracy has anywhere been questioned, words like those of Mr. Wilson, coming in the conditions that now exist, must dispel the illusions, and their effect should be felt not only in England and America, but against overtaxed weakness. also in Germany, where an all powerful Government has cunningly and consistently sought to mislead the all is well in Northern France. minds of the people with regard to

Our War Pinance Directors.

The President's selections of men for the biggest jobs in the country in with more than its minimum of \$3,- the greatest crisis of history are not generous thing, or even the just thing, all, it seems, to be Schwabs and by its soldiers and sailors in the mat-Ryans. This is painfully evident in his choice, for directors of the all imnone too much if it subscribes five portant War Finance Corporation, of that some uniformed men on leave WILLIAM P. G. HARDING of Alabama, are prevented from going to their And that isn't all! This must be ALLEN B. FORRES of New York, Eua loan of the American people. The GENE MEYER, Jr., of New York, and miles distant, by the cost of railroad ANGUS W. McLEAN of North Caro-

Mr. Forses, with his experience and capacity, ought to be fully up to the requirements of this gigantic national undertaking. But Mr. MEYER, whatever his merits, cannot be regarded Loan and Persuing. Twenty million by the financial and industrial world subscribers will not be as many as as specially fitted by his previous activities in a brokerage office for the In these last days of the Liberty vast responsibilities to be entrusted Loan, make it your business, every- to this Board of Directors. Mr. body, to help an oversubscription of Harding in some respects is not unthe loan by upward of \$2,000,000,000, suitable, yet to pick for half the memwith a roll of subscribers many mill- bership of the board two gentlemen of such obscure communities is little short of grotesque. Anybody may possess, in undeveloped form, the genius equal to any financial works and problems, but until that fact has hundred Frenchmen, veterans of the been proved there could be no justififighting on the frontier of civiliza- cation, at such a time as this, for tion, have come to this country as taking the gamble on an unknown

Whatever the possibilities of unbarism. They are brothers in a com- trained men, this is not the hour for experimental laboratory work, so to labors of the nation in the war which is shaking the earth.

that falls to them uncomplainingly, is it Worth the Price to Germany? exempt positions, which would include to us for unremitting sup- for her present advance, won yard by port and unfalling loyalty. They do yard over soil soaked with the blood of her own soldiers, may be judged Mayor vesterday Health Commisdoing, or to prepare ourselves for the by the British casualty reports. These sioner Austen wrote: reports show that in the last three weeks they have footed up 38,866 officers and men. In the last four weeks

they have exceeded 43,000. What price in wrecked bodies and lost lives has Germany had to pay for the ground she has won, with more than 40,000 casualties on the British side, plus the French losses? At this moment there is no telling what the French toll is. We know that for the greater part of this whole on them. They have earned the praise, spring drive the pounding has been hardest along the British lines. We gathered to watch them as they move know that the desperate struggles for through the streets. No manifesta- positions in the great majority of tion of approval that can be devised cases have been between the British is too splendld for them; but they de- and the German forces. We know serve more practical proof of the af- that the slaughter of the Germans fection in which they are held than has been widest day after day oppo-

and shell. We do not know the losses of the French in the same period because their War Office does not publish them as the War Office in London does. But if we assume that week for week honor than they themselves are; and in that period the French have lost no higher task can be set for us than half as many as the British have lost the emulation of these heroes of our in killed and wounded, and if we the German claim of many prisoners taken, and if we again assume that the average of casualties has been as

> Throwing their armies into these attacks by the hundreds of thousands the Germans have had not merely whole regiments but whole divisions torn to pieces to the extent of 30, 40 and even 50 per cent. German units sent into action one week have been knocked to pieces, drawn back, patched up and sent in again the next week or the week after that, to undergo another butchery approaching annihilation. The slaughter has been so continuous and so colossal for more than a month that few estimates

It is in this way that the mobile deboundaries, and then not until the Ger- fence of the Allies, which strives not so much to hold ground at any cost to tives, proved to our satisfaction that themselves, but to kill Germans storm-

than 400,000, and some of them have

whatever their loss in gaining them, does its grim part of executioner like clockwork. And it is in this way that the mobile defence appears to be taking for every life of its own that it gives up two lives of the enemy here, three there, four somewhere else, with perhaps an average on the whole of two and a half to one against the

Can the Germans, with all they have staked on this desperate stroke. continue to pay that price? It is true that their death toll has piled up for nearly four years to a ghastly total, yet they have not flinched. By their own admissions nearly three-quarters of a million of their men are missing as prisoners since the war began. crippled. But with their own blood The increments for the army may be running like water on such dearly drawn from any class designated by Can they, if this prodigious sacrifice older than 30 may prove to be an unbelief that it would end quickly with of their own human fighting machines brings exhaustion so far as concerns further offensives-can they then thrown on the defensive, resist the Allies as the Allies have resisted

> them? Obviously, this is the hope and it is the plan of the Allies-to kill more Germans, many times more, than they themselves lose; to let the superb German armies cripple themselves, then to strike back against the diminished enemy with all the power they have reserved to match fresh strength

If this is in the future, in the making as well as in the planning, then

Lower Fares for Fighters.

A good case seems to be made out by "W. E. B.," whose letter appears elsewhere on this page.

The Government is not doing the ter of railroad fares. It is undoubt edly true, as the correspondent says homes, perhaps less than a hundred tickets.

We do not advocate the free and unlimited transportation of uniformed men, but rather a system under which men on furlough may be enabled, at reduced rates, to visit their relatives Trip permits for low fares could be issued by regimental or company commanders at their discretion.

It is a matter which the boss o the army, Mr. BAKER, and the boss of the railroads, Mr. McApoo, could settle satisfactorily in two minutes.

Another Worm Turns.

Two of Mayor HYLAS's Commis ioners have resigned under circumtances not at all reassuring to the public, and in the letters of both are found peculiar points of similarity. On January 22 Police Commissioner BUGHER, giving Mr. HYLAN his rea sons for leaving the city's service, wrote as follows:

"I was persuaded to accept the appointment upon your positive assurance cause beer has been raised from five to that I would be absolutely unfettered field of honor, and their reception speak, in performing the prodigious and would be allowed to select my own it deputies and organization in my own way. . . You have notified me not to fill even the most unimportant tion. The price which Germany is paying clerks and stenographers, without first

In sending his resignation to the

"Contrary to your promise to me, you have continuously interfered by petty direction and arbitrary inaction in the conduct of the Department of Health. Immediately after I had taken my own oath of office you directed the appointment of your family physician as Secre tary of the Department. On no les than two occasions I reported to you my opinion that he was unsuited to per form the duties of his office and that I desired your permission to dispense with his services. This you refused to give.'

The Mayor appears to have taken the unfortunate position that as he appoints the Commissioners he must also direct them in detail. This, as every one familiar with the govern ment of New York knows, is an impossible proposition, and particularly when the Mayor's guidance is largely in the matter of patronage. The administration is not four months old. yet two important commissionerships have been thrown up because the holders of them would not sacrifice their self-respect.

The Mayor's admirers may ask Has his Honor nothing to say about the blind. J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT. the conduct of the departments? Infurther assume the correctness of deed he has. It is his duty to see that they are well administered in the main, and to that end he should throw out unfit Commissioners and bad for six weeks as it has been for oppoint good ones in their places. It is also his duty, when the Commissioners are doing well, not to embarrass them with petty political demands. Mr. Bugher was doing well, but the Mayor drove him out of Poinsisting upon the appointment of subordinates of uncertain fitness and in

going over Mr. Bughen's head. There is no evidence that Commis sioner AMSTER was not doing his best to keep the Health Department in something like the good condition it enjoyed under the Mitchel administration. There is evidence, too well known and too voluminous to need renetition here, that the Mayor has go? I can't be 2 saving /se hard times ; decided to throw a wooden shoe into & I am glad it is never 2 late 2 reform. the machinery of the Health Department; has adopted a policy which Dr. AMSTER declares might hazard the

health of the community. Dr. Amster's resignation may have good effect in two ways. It may diing almost impregnable positions, rect more keenly the public's atten- music since I married.

tion toward the war which Mr. HYLAN is making against important functions of the Health Department. It may suggest to the Mayor himself that a Commissioner without self-respect is not worth his salt, and that if he wishes to keep capable men in the city's service he must treat them as if they were real Commissioners and not mere natronage clerks.

Registering Our Man Power.

Whatever recommendations for the increase of the army the War Department may make to Congress when It is, however, unfortunate that Mr. Secretary Bakes appears this week Young should have sought to discredit before the House Committee on Milltary Affairs, the wisdom is apparent of registering at once the man power Their killed in action or dead from of the nation up to the age at which wounds have topped more than three it is assumed capacity for service with million, with many more maimed and the colors or behind the lines ceases. bought battlefields, can they go on? the authorities; registration of men necessary precaution, but it cannot prove to be unwise.

The country knows now something of what failure to prepare itself adequately for defence costs. The account cannot be closed yet, but the folly of procrastination has been completely demonstrated. Moreover, the probability that the war will be of long duration is now generally recognized. Even the most careless citizens do not pretend they hope for a quick decision. Under these circumstances, the early registration and classification of all citizens who may be needed to defend the country will commend themselves to popular

opinion as acts of the highest states-If the registration is accomplished now, the men liable to it can be subjected to examination through the medium of an intelligently conceived and carefully worked out questionnaire, and their answers can be studied by the authorities without of escaping notice? Does any

haste. The Government can in this way acquire the exact knowledge of the population it requires for its guidance in future war activities. The inevitable errors of an emergency rush can be avoided.

The advantages accruing to citizens are not less evident. Instead of wondering whether he may be called on for service, and if so, what that service will be, every individual whose name is on the list will know his exact status and can decide with reasonable certainty when he is likely to be drafted. Possessed of this knowledge, most people assume that sheep farming he can order his personal affairs to would be more profitable if the dogs suit his situation, and provide in con-

fidence against the future. The registration of the adult ablebodied male population should be ordered at once. It is an essential of animals? There are animals other than real preparedness that must not be dogs which are known to kill sheep

caused by an unbalanced diet, consist-ing mainly of cereals, starches and fats, akunks, easies and other birds, little with but little of the animal flesh foods

Another argument in favor of the

Hotel and restaurant waiters Boston are demanding higher pay beten cents a glass. With prohibition effect this cause of unrest would be eliminated. Perhaps it was this which induced the Massachusetts General Court to vote for a bone dry na-

ready to defend it.

New York breaks record for welcomes ovation here to boost Liberty Loan.-Newspoper

tial job to another equally essential.

STATESMANSHIP.

Regretful Reflections on Its Course in Two Countries.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do they simply try to voice the thoughts office and their party in power?

For forty years and in plain view Gerlish speaking peoples to prepare for de- a frequent and pleasing sight. officialdom gave warning, but those inside who did were rebuked by their

Down to 1914 in Great Britain, and lown to 1917 in America, the rule of the people by the people and for the people seems to have been the leaderthip of the blind by the blind and for NEW YORK, April 29.

MY LADY'S HEADGEAR. It Offers Spiendid Opportunities for

Earnest Nature Students. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-BIT: If

O. U. Feemail will keep on looking he them. will see other novel hat ornaments besides gilded chicken feet. I saw a bonnet the other day trimmed

show the kernels, and a merry widow single grey squirrel. Oh, yes, indeed, we've late of new

millinery thoughts to brighten and times K. G. N. New Your, April 29.

Saving Paper.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I C in 2-day's SUN / article by G. T. Hamilton about / saving of time & paper. That's a great idear! Y didn't we think of that B4? We have been 2 wasteful all 2gether, don't U all think P. S .- I have spoiled nine sheets B4 is just Biween you & me & / lamp post. NEW YORK, April 26. JAY WAY.

Stella—The lark sings above the guns. Hella—That's nothing: I've kept up my tries.

. WHAT DAVIS WORE.

Other Versions of the Story About the Use of His Wife's Garments.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: The Davis republished in THE SUN of April 34 from the Tifton Gazette of April 20 is most instructing to one who remembers the excitement caused by that The account of the occurrence given by the Gazette on the authority of the Hon. Thomas B. Young is doubtless ublication and mis?

correct in the main and is entitled to the the statement that Mr. Davis was wearing some of his wife's clothing when he fell into the hands of his captors. is true that his phrase is cautious but his inference is plain when he says that there is, "as every one knows now, absolutely no truth in the statement that he (Mr. Davis) was wearing his

So far as I know, no authoritative statement was ever made that he was wearing a woman's skirt, but it is beyond question that he had some garment on that belonged to his wife, and that he put it on hastly with some thought of its serving as a disguise. ot seem to be material.

The president of Randolph-Macon College, for one, accepts this statement as true, for in his recently published "Life of Jefferson Davis" he admits it specifically and declares that the fact was humiliating, but he asks what man could have refused his wife's solicitude at such a moment. Perhaps, however, the best witness

fact is Mr. Davis himself. In his own book he gives his own account of the capture and says that in the dim twilight he took up one of his wife's garments and put it on. Since so great a man as Mr.

was not ashamed of so natural an attempt to disguise himself at a moment try to gloss over the fact at this late day.

Did not Abraham Lincoln through Baltimore wearing a Scotch plaid garment of some sort in the hope think any the less of him for that? DAVID A. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, April 27. FAILURES WITH SHEEP.

Too Large Flocks, Rather Than Dogs May Be to Blame.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th correspondence and articles which have arisen out of the legislation in different States in regard to dogs and sheet eral particulars. As to the evidence against the dog.

were exterminated. In this argument too much value is placed upon a single factor. Are there not other causes that account for the decline of sheep farming and the losses of these valuable either by attacking them or frightening them. Thus, notwithstanding the very Pellagra is no: communicable and is great losses which are annually experiinsenuity has been exerted to devise be better for sheep farmers to have all their attention to dogs. If the evibear close examination. It is not scienhearsay. For example, in the instances fold, nobody has seen the dog at work or the sheep killing dog, public Bureau of Animal Industry. The w.

China is ready to send a million after admitting that the percentage of them. Meanwhile the Chinese who sheep were not torn or hitten; they were went to France to labor behind the found dead, and a picture even shows a have proved their fighting flock of dead sheep behind a wire fence. The Such evidence is wholly unscientific. A Orient knows what freedom is and is eclentific observer would require ocular servance and funeral in Cooperstown evidence and something to explain how the dog or dogs could get through the

wire fences and out again. Professor Craig of the University of Wisconsin in his book on sheep farming in North America does not say a word about dogs, but he has a great deal to say about the farmer. World conditions for profitable sheep industry are now excellent. Upon practically every farm that is fenced with woven wire a small flock could be kept with a large per cent and live largely upon herbage rejected I'll go out after the varmints." statesmen look ahead and then tell us by other stock. Small flocks on the same pasture with other stock are no detriment to them, as many farmers has been due to their small flocks-ten mous, the picture of America, as she is many was preparing to attack civiliza-tion, but what persons in authority on either side of the Atlantic told the Eng-Some individuals outside of seldom are there as many as forty in

ditions are quite different. Professor Craig thus describes them: The American farmers' inclination cacillate and go to extremes has been were prepared to keep well, and again as stability of the sheep industry is that it will not do to keep one strain of sheep of

Other mistakes of the farmer are t

countries, like Scotland and France. A Leviathan." and it appears that small flocks and Uncle Sam's boys. grazing are not studied here as they This same sailor has travelled on the

dog. The French author certainly strikes States soldiers and sailors. Why should at the root of the matter, for he says our Government be less kind to her own that a well trained dog is the best pro- than our allies are? tection against other dogs and against wild animals. It seems that it is not pensated beyond \$36 a month and maindifficult to train dogs so that they not tenance. Particularly at the present only protect sheep but guide these ani- time should the United States, while other subjects, be so blind to justice and I got this letter down right. But this mais in their chief instinct, which is to operating the railroads, give to her sons reason on the question of race and reli wander about to higher ground. It certainly seems agreeable to common sense rate. to use the intelligence of the dog as is PAUL BARTHOLOW, M. D.

Boston, Mass., April 29.

Might It Be Used to Teach American ism to Unassimilated Citisons?

sentiment against the publication newspapers in this country in any lan guage but English is highly com able, but is it not possible to adopt setter plan than the prevention of their

For instance, if the United States Government would commandeer and take over the control of such newspapers and put their management in the hands of the National Committee on Patriotic Education they could be made a very powerful influence for good. It should readers of these papers cannot read English and that they can be reached only through the language they under-JUDSON G. WALL, NEW YORK, April 29.

IN COOPER'S COUNTRY.

The Old Stock Responds to the Cry of Liberty Endangered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: This secluded valley was the gift to ances tors for distinguished service and suffering in the war of the Revolution, an neident of a republic not wholly ungrateful. They came up to take possession of the land, the eastern fringe of the then wilderness, by the nature waterways, and "carries," and our pr genitors are of these, and those who came with them and after for a few years. pushed on through the great natura valleys, and passes between, to the west There has been little immgration here since, and we are of the old stock. Here then, you should find the American the faith of the fathers and th ark of the covenant preserved.

we having rebelled from Europe and its affairs, and having heeded the injunction of the Farewell Address against entangling alliances, we should watch the world draggle on in various phase, as movie scenes on the stage, not on our level.

Then, too, the embattled farmer Lexington is out of date, is also illegal. Every man here used to have a pistol, and a rifle and could shoot wit them, and shoot straight. To-day the possession alone of the first is a felony. and of the others would have been by for the wisdom of our forebears, who embedded in the Constitution the right of citizens to bear arms. Even so, with these you have to get a license for yourself, as well as your dog, and the old men won't and the young don't. Perhaps we were growing flabby War is a great eye opener. told we must measure up to the regulaions, though we used to think we could fight anyway, and on occasion will show that we can, and further that the

maining producers.

The patriot here who cannot go to the front by reason of age, physique or oc in modern instance, being wise saws wood, and does the best he can

farmers performed better service by re-

The Red Cross workers meet twice week and knit everywhere. For it we have had a bassar, a ball and a mas-querade. We have sent an ambulance from here "over there." The Otsego Journal has at its head an honor roll of those in service, some sone of veterans too as a result of the civil war. Now it carries, too, the names of those who take bonds for liberty. We were just under our quota last time. This time we are going way "over the top." A chief of the Manhattans, who has

a summer place here, told the men' Presbyterian church why we were at war. He was asked to repeat it at Springfield, at the head of Otsego Lake, which gave more per capita to the last Liberty Loan, as Cooperstown had done to the first, than any other village in the United States. Two young Fenimore Coopers were commissioned as more Coopers were commissioned as of cohesion and opposition among the Lieutenants. James Fentimore Cooper. Irish themselves? Camp Dix, Wrightstown, in the service of his country, as did John M. Bower. from overwork on the draft law. For both of them there was public ob-And later we had our Manhattar

friend address a general meeting one Sunday afternoon in the town hall. As I sat there I felt that the dome which the good Colonel had gilded, was dedicated to a service no less divine in the broader uses of the town that those of religious orders. As I listened to the tale of German barbarities seemed to see beside our own Otsego the tall figure of Natty Bumpo sidling down from his cave on the hillside and

And as I followed Le Long Carabine to his cance I heard the military command "Attention! As you were! and saw in Glimmer Glass that Fenithey simply try to voice the thoughts suppose. The reputation that other and saw in Glimmer Glass that Feniof the people and so keep themselves in countries have made as sheep producers more Coeper of Otsego has made fa-

BUTTERNUTS, April 27.

FIGHTERS' CAILROAD FARE. Should Soldiers and Sallors Pay More Than the Clergy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The foot of Liberty street, New York.

fare, \$1.40.

entitled "Traite des bêtes à Laine," in to the same place. He was dressed in Dublin. lice Headquarters by trying to smash of single alligator skin garnished with which the sheep as a source of wool is the attire of a clergyman. The agent, specially studied. This happens to be scanning his garb, tersely asked "Creri- and honestly at times I do not think the commercial side of the problem, cal?" "Yes," was the reply, and 35 these which most appeals to the American cents was paid for his passage. 116- what they do not want, while the statesfarmer. In general the French author sumably it was a one way trip, but it men in England imagine that with the meeting of this kind nati agrees with the views of Professor Craig. was just half the price paid by one of wave of a fairy wand they can bring

> railroads of England, and even Eng-A chapter is devoted to the shepherd land gives reduced rates to United

Surely most of our clergy are comin blue and khaki the lowest passage gion?

Some of our boys are prevented by oftener. W. E. B. SOUTH AMBOT. N. J. April 27.

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE AMERICA THE FINANCIAL GIANT OF THE NATIONS AT WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The She Alone Has Resources Far Beyond Expenses-The Real Economic Cost of the Conflict Estimated at \$176,700,000,000.

From an article by Professor Bruest L. Bogert, published by the Carnegie Endoument for to

It is now possible to bring together | In conclusion it should be noted that the costs thus far tabulated are only the final figures for all the belligerent the direct money outlays of the councountries and to estimate the total tries involved. They do not take into cost of the war for the three years and account the indirect costs, such as the five months of its continance, from destruction of property, the depreciation of capital, the loss of pro-August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917. severful influence for good. It should be remembered that very many of the For purposes of comparison the popubeen estimated that these amount to the interruption to trade, &c. It has lation, national wealth and income of as much again as the direct costs, the various belligerents are also given: This would raise the total cost to all

POPULATION, WEA

ALTH AN	D WAR EXPEN	DITURES.		
pulation. 102,828,000 46,499,000 103,122,009 89,948,600 41,679,000 16,700,000	National Wealth \$220,000,000,000 88,090,000,000 45,520,000,000 60,160,000,000 20,000,000,000 15,000,000,000	National Income. \$55,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	Direct Wm Expenditures \$4,434,000,0 21,000,000,0 2,281,000,0 21,000,000,0 6,119,000,0 2,500,000,0	
786,371,000 68,442,000 61,080,000 27,000,000	\$307,740,000,000 \$5,250,000,000 55,580,000,000 4,000,000,000	\$74,723,000,009 10,500,000,000 5,500,000,000 1,000,000,000	\$79,425,609,0 25,000,000,0 11,144,000,0 2,262,006,0	
46,822,000	\$142,830,000,000	\$17,000,000,000	\$38,406,000,00	

"The other Allies, not enumerated in this table, which have declared war on Germany re Braul, China, Cuba, Gresce, Japan, Liberta, Montenegro, Panama, Portuga

stupendous that they fall to carry a And in this staggering total are not efinite impression. If the annual na- included the expenditures or losses of tional income of the more important neutral nations, which have been very countries is compared with the cost of real and in some cases very serious, the war for the last calendar year, 1917, nor the loss of human life. the real burden of the war is made nore apparent. It will be noticed that in some cases the war is already costng more in a single year than the esimated incomes of the whole people, and in all the others except the United simply transferred from family bud-States it is approaching very close to this point. Only in the case of this country do there remain any appre-ciable resources which may yet be out of taxes or loans. Other expendidrawn upon to defray future costs. tures are positively productive, such

reat Britain.....

Russia in Europe.....

Austria-Hungary

Rest of British Empire

Total Entente Allies

Annean	MALLONA		THEOME	77.17.	*****
	EXPE	NDI	TURES.		
		Annual		War	
		Nat	ional	Expen	ditures
Country.		Income. for		1917.	
United St	tes \$35	8,000	,000,000	*\$9,000	,000,000
Great Bri	tain 10	,704	,000,000	†11,300	,000,000
France	1	7,300	.000,000	6,720	,000,000
Russia		6. WX	0,000,000	10,000	,000,000
Italy		4.OKK	,000,000	2,800	.000,000
Germany	10	0,500	.000,000	9,300	.000,000
Austria-H	ungary.	4.50	0.000,000	6,000	,000,000
	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		- CALL ATTEND		
123311 a	A or	4	6.61	22	74 0

*Estimated for twelve months on the basis of nine months actual expenditures, allowance being made for progressive monthly intExclusive of loans to Allies.

Condemnation.

IRELAND. Mingled Expressions of Despair and

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The situation in Ireland is extraordinary, defying an act of Parliament, was there The convention has finished its work and made certain recommendations, although these in many cases are only punished with a seat in Parliament supported by a small majority of those present. Sir Edward Carson, in view shot. of the importance of a united empire. has waived his objection to home rule Times saying "Rome has spoken" and for Ulster and is loyally in support of conscription. The Unionists in parts of reland outside of Ulster are in accord-Ulster. The Nationalist party is willing to accept home rule, but is opposed to conscription. The Sinn Feiners, whose representatives did not attend the clesiastical enpacity, but as citizens of convention, are opposed to both home their country, and they have the same rule and conscription. What can be done under the circumstances?

majority, and combined with the Na- of our country, and that seems laudationalists are overwhelmingly so. Are bie, doesn't it? If it is right for every we to conclude that the Irish ideal is other nation to fight for freedom, wh "to stay at home and make money out is it a crime for ireland, a conquered the Irish population to-day in Ireland istence? is largely composed of the dregs of the The robust, vigorous and courageous ones suffered in the turmoil of Irishmen are laying down their lives the last few centuries or left the coun- now, as always, for America. If there try or were exiled. Confirmation of this is any gratitude in America, she will can be readily realized by any one who demand the same for Ireland as she is walks through the poorer streets of Dublin. Cork or any of the other larger towns and looks at the people. A detrimental process has also been the cours whereby the better class in the country have been content to allow local affairs to pass into the control of local men who have frequently proved themselves

as unscrupulous, as corrupt and invaria-

bly selfish and overbearing,

their own country in the management of affairs, and little of it at home, and and published by the American Defends are most visionary as to what is re- Society. This report consists apparently quired for Ireland. They are irresponsible, and until a sense of responsibility professional standing of all the members can be encouraged the manhood of the of the Teachers Union, and is particucountry cannot be expected to develop A measure of home rule may bring this about, and it is earnestly hoped that for the good of Ireland it may do stract in The Sun one of the other so, but the greed and selfishness regreatly to their disadvantage. At times time was 9:15 P. M. Thursday, April ferred to, exhibited by the race at home they have scrambled over each other to 18, 1918; the place was the Jersey and in local politics, of which we have buy sheep, often getting more than they Central Railroad ticket office at use seen a great deal at this side of the Central Railroad ticket office at use seen a great deal at this side of the Atlantic, will have to be eliminated if An American citizen, 24 years old, success is to be obtained. Unfortunately who had enlisted in the naval service also the country is scriously handiof the United States, who had been capped by the narrow minded and big-"over there" several times and is now oted priests and clergymen of all denomover here with shore liberty, was on inations, something the country did not regard sheep as word producing animals his way to visit his home and family. suffer from years ago when the priests to the neglect of their value as mutton. He bought a round trip ticket to were educated abroad, instead of at fence Society an invitation to had a and to neglect pasture and grass for South Ambey, N. J., and paid the full Maynooth, in the wider, broader atmos-He was dressed in his phere of Belgium, France and Spain, These mistakes of our farmers have blues and on his head was a large, nat, at which time, also, the clergy of the is hoped that representative of the astonished the sheep fanciers of other round cap and on the band "U. S. S. Church of Ireland, then the Established Church, were gentlemen of training and with English walnuts cracked open to book has lately been published in France show the kernels, and a merry widow.

Church, were gentlemen of training and sponsible for the report, will also take show the kernels, and a merry widow.

Church, were gentlemen of training and sponsible for the report, will also take show the kernels, and a merry widow.

The Irish are like spoiled children, they really know what they want, or peace and contentment to this erratic. unstable, emotional race, for sentimental

NEW YORK, April 29,

Politically as They See Fit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Why

will folk, usually fair and rational or In every country in the world clorg

of every demonination have taken and are of done in the great sheep farming coun- the expense from seeing their dear ones taking part in the politics of their coun- t. C. try, and why shouldn't they? They They went to Section to The well are not dummies, but men. And they the same time they did at the same i

The figures given in this table are so | the belligerents to \$335,000,000,000,

On the other hand, certain deductions may be made which reduce somewhat the real costs. In the first place, not all of the war expenditure is pure loss. Some expenditures are gets to that of the State. Soldiers are fed, clothed and housed at the expense of the Government and the bill is not The following table gives these figures: as the building of railways or merchant vessels. And in the seconi place it is quite obvious that a partial explanation of the growing costs of the war lies in the depreciation of the money unit. Measured in dollars the expenditures are mounting steadily and rapidly. Measured in terms of services and commodities the increase is much less rapid. It has been esti-Statist that "the net cost of the war to the belligerents is about one-half of its total cost." If this generalization be accepted as correct and one-haif of the direct cost be subtracted there is left as the real economic cost of the war thus far \$176,700,000,000.

have not been denounced for so doing, Why, then, should the Irish clergy alone be criminals for so doing? But it is Protestant bishops and ministers joined with the Orangemen in organizing and any word of censure here or abroad for them? The leader, Mr. Carson, was while leaders of opposite views were

The letter of William Celer to the calling on Irish Catholics here "to convince their brethren at home" that an Irish republic is impossible, while ask ing them to lay down their lives that every other nation on earth may be come republican, is about the limit.

The clergy are not acting in their so right us the Protestant minister of Can bishop or any other citizen, and only England be blamed, in view of the lack the most blindly bigoted or ignorant person could object. The Cardinals here in the at present in the politics and welfare war"? We must remember that nation, free when England had no ex-

Mr. Balfour will not call on the Pope to interfere in what is not his husiness demanding for countries that did less.

L. COSTELLA NEW YORK, April 29.

THE TEACHERS UNION. It Protests Against Charges of Dis-

loyalty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STA-A few so-called leaders of ideals are THE SUN of April 21 there as peared an dreamers without experience outside of abstract of a report granted by a confut mittee of the Schoolmusters Association of an attack upon the loyalty and the larly violent maninst certain officers and members of the ornatization. day following the publication of the abreceived through the mails a threat of personal violence from a m to be a member of the American Difence Society.

At a meeting of the executive board of the union held on Tanzalay, April 24. the president of the organization was authorized to publish a denial of the charges made by the American Defence Society and the Schoolmasters Assetts tion, and to extend to the American Dejoint meeting to discuss weeks Fried Schoolmasters Association, primarily repart in the meeting, and thus enable representatives of the union to them face to face in the open before believe that only by means of a public evaluate the charges of dislocally numbers a considerable body has also authorized its legal coursel to ascertain the full response threats of personal violence that three been made against officers and members

The Right of the Irish Clergy to Act of the organization. HENRY R. LINVOLE. President Teachers 1 nich JAMAICA, April 29.

An Oblo Boaster Called Down.

Filten varrapendence I stan Pater